



The Court thereafter determined that the claims were improperly joined and on August 28, 2019, the Court dismissed all claims except for the arguably related claims of deliberate indifference to his medical needs as asserted against 22 defendants. Velasco now seeks reconsideration of that order.

### **Standard of Review**

The standard for granting reconsideration is strict. Reconsideration will be granted only if the moving party can identify controlling decisions or data that the Court overlooked and that would reasonably be expected to alter the Court's decision. *See Oparah v. New York City Dep't of Educ.*, 670 F. App'x 25, 26 (2d Cir. 2016) (citing *Schrader v. CSX Transp., Inc.*, 70 F.3d 255, 257 (2d Cir. 1995)); *see also* D. Conn. L. R. 7(c) (requiring the movant to file along with the motion for reconsideration "a memorandum setting forth concisely the controlling decisions or data the movant believes the Court overlooked").

There are three grounds for granting a motion for reconsideration: "an intervening change of controlling law, the availability of new evidence, or the need to correct a clear error or prevent manifest injustice." *Lauray v. Hannah*, No. 3:14-CV-838(KAD), 2019 WL 494623, at \*1 (D. Conn. Feb. 8, 2019) (quoting *Kolel Beth Yechiel Mechil of Tartikov, Inc. v. YLL Irrevocable Trust*, 729 F.3d 99, 104 (2d Cir. 2013)) (internal quotation marks omitted). If the Court "overlooked controlling decisions or factual matters that were put before it on the underlying motion," reconsideration is appropriate. *Eisemann v. Greene*, 204 F.3d 393, 395 (2d Cir. 2000) (per curiam). However, a motion for reconsideration should be denied when the movant "seeks solely to relitigate an issue already decided." *Shrader*, 70 F.3d at 257; *Waller v. City of Middletown*, 89 F. Supp. 3d 279, 282 (D. Conn. 2015).

### **Discussion**

Velasco has not identified any controlling law or facts that the Court overlooked in reaching its decision. Although he states that he can show that his claims all run together, he does not do so. “[T]he overlap in questions of law or fact must be ‘substantial’ in order for joinder to be appropriate.” *Golden Goose Deluxe Brand v. Aierbushe*, No. 19-CV-2518(VEC), 2019 WL 2162715, at \*1 (S.D.N.Y. May 16, 2019). Based on review of the original and amended complaints, it appears that Velasco considers all the claims related because they are in some manner connected to his designation or confinement as a Security Risk Group Member. This is not a sufficient basis to support joinder of all of these disparate claims. *See, e.g., Deskovic v. City of Peekskill*, 673 F. Supp. 2d 154, 163-64 (S.D.N.Y. 2009) (actions of city and county officials resulting in plaintiff’s conviction improperly joined with claims against correctional officials during period of confinement; city and county officials could not reasonably foresee sexual assault by correctional officer). Velasco has not identified any facts that the Court overlooked in the prior order. Thus, reconsideration is not warranted.

Velasco’s motion for reconsideration [**Doc. No. 17**] is **DENIED**.

Velasco is directed to file a Second Amended Complaint including only his claims for deliberate indifference to medical needs against defendants Fryer, Farinella, Crabbe, Brenan, Ward, McKrystal, Clements, Longo, Patterson, Ogarrdo, Eggen, Frayne, Gillian, Lightner, Greene, Whitely, Christine Doe, LaBonte, Knight, Kilham, Durko, and Brown on or before **November 1, 2019**.

**SO ORDERED** at Bridgeport, Connecticut, this 1<sup>st</sup> day of October 2019.

\_\_\_\_\_/s/\_\_\_\_\_  
Kari A. Dooley  
United States District Judge